

**METHODS OF ASSESSING CROHN'S DISEASE PATIENT PHENOTYPE BY
I2, OMPC and ASCA SEROLOGIC RESPONSE**

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The invention provides a method of diagnosing
5 or predicting susceptibility to a clinical subtype of
Crohn's disease in a subject having Crohn's disease by
determining the presence or absence of IgA anti-I2
antibodies in the subject, where the presence of the IgA
anti-I2 antibodies indicates that the subject has a
10 clinical subtype of Crohn's disease. In one embodiment,
a method of the invention is practiced by further
determining the presence or absence in the subject of a
NOD2 variant, anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibodies
(ASCA), IgA anti-OmpC antibodies, or perinuclear anti-
15 neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (pANCA). The methods
of the invention can be used to diagnose or predict
susceptibility to a clinical subtype of Crohn's disease,
for example, a fibrostenotic subtype, a subtype
characterized by the need for small bowel surgery, or a
20 subtype characterized by the absence of features of
ulcerative colitis.